Rare Book
SB407
.B67
1826
v.12

THE BOTANICAL CABINET

Consisting of

Coloured Delineations

OF

Plants,

from all Countries,

with a short Account of each.
Directions for Management &c.&c.

By

CONRAD LODDIGES & SONS

Vol. XII

The Plates by

GEORGE COOKE.

"Even Solomon in all his glory
was not arrayed like one of these."

London. Published by John & Arthur Arch, *Cornhill*;
Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, Brown, & Green, *Paternoster Row*;

and C. Loddiges & Sons, *Hackney*,
1826.

Mo. Bot. Garden,
1893

No 1201.

Enkianthus quinqueflorus.

G. C. sculp.

No. 1101.

ENKIANTHUS QUINQUEFLORUS.

Class.	Order.
DECANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

An elegant flowering plant, introduced some time since from China : it blooms early in the spring: the number of the flowers on each head is usually about five, although this is of course subject to variation.

It is very difficult to increase, for which reason it has always been scarce, and is not likely to become otherwise, as importations from such a very distant country are necessarily precarious.

It requires a warm greenhouse, and grows very well in sandy peat soil.

No. 1102

Asphodelus tauricus.

G. C. fecit

No. 1102.

ASPHODELUS TAURICUS.

Class.	Order.
HEXANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This is a native of Tauria and Caucasus, growing on rocks. It is perennial, and quite hardy with us: we have had it several years in cultivation.

It may be increased by separating the roots, and will thrive in any good garden soil, either potted or in a border. It flowers freely in the beginning of summer.

T. Boys. del.

Camellia japonica *fimbriata*

No. 1103.

CAMELLIA JAPONICA *fimbriata*.

Class.	Order.
MONADELPHIA	*POLYANDRIA*.

••••••••

There is an uncommon degree of delicacy and beauty in this flower. The original double White Camellia is doubtless a most exquisite plant, which scarcely any thing can surpass; yet the one now before us, from the finely fringed edges of the petals, has a novel character peculiarly its own.

In the foliage it is scarcely, if it all, distinguishable from the double white, and is propagated in the same manner, by grafting upon the single Camellia.

It likewise requires the usual greenhouse protection, and should be potted in light loam.

No 1104

T. Boys, del.

Baptisia perfoliata.

G. C. sc.

No. 1104.

BAPTISIA PERFOLIATA.

Class.	Order.
DECANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

A native of Carolina and Georgia, growing on dry and sandy hills. It has been long known in this country, but has always been scarce. It requires the greenhouse. The stalks die to the root every year, and are reproduced in the spring.

It is increased by seeds, which must be procured from its native country, as they do not ripen here, and it should be potted in sandy peat.

No. 1105.

T. Boys del.

Erica eximia.

No. 1105.

ERICA EXIMIA.

Class. *OCTANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

....

This beautiful plant has had different names, having been called by some aristata minor, and by others tricolor major, neither of which are appropriate.

It is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, and requires the airy greenhouse. It may be increased by cuttings, and the soil should be sandy peat. It flowers in the early part of summer.

No. 1106.

EUTHALIS TRINERVIS.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This is a pretty little plant, a native of New Holland: it was introduced about the year 1803, and flowers most part of the summer: it was nearly, or quite lost, for several years, but has been lately raised again by our friend Mr. Barclay, from whom we received some of it. It is difficult of propagation, excepting by seeds, which rarely come to perfection in this country.

It must be kept in a warm greenhouse, and should be potted in sandy peat earth.

T. Boys. del

Syringa persica *laciniata*.

No. 1107.

SYRINGA PERSICA *laciniata.*

Class.	Order.
DIANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

A native of Persia: it has been long cultivated in this country, having been known to Parkinson, who described and figured it in his Paradisus; saying, it was then to be seen with Master Tradescant at South Lambeth.

It grows to a shrub four or five feet high, and flowers abundantly in May. Like the whole family to which it belongs, it is very ornamental. It is propagated by layers, and will grow in any good garden soil.

J. Boys. del.

Convallaria verticillata.

No. 1108.

CONVALLARIA VERTICILLATA.

Class.	Order.
HEXANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This is a native of the Northern parts of Europe; it is herbaceous, and quite hardy, flowering in May and June. It is a neat, pleasing plant, and may be cultivated with little care, as it will grow in any good soil, and increase without difficulty by division of the roots.

"We see not now the complete adaptation of creation to become the all-sufficient teacher of mankind, even had it been peopled by men with the moral and intellectual powers of Adam in his primitive dignity. But this is plain enough, that every part of nature, every tree, plant, flower, and fruit, every bird, beast, and fish, the spacious river, the mighty ocean, the humble vale, the lofty Himalay, and the spangled heavens with their thousand and ten thousand open and hidden wonders, were capable of furnishing ample employment, and matter for incessant praise, to creatures at once innocent, inquisitive, devout, and full of the vigour of a profound intelligence."

No. 1125

T. Boys, del.

Oxalis caprina.

No. 1109.

OXALIS CAPRINA.

Class.	Order.
DECANDRIA	*PENTAGYNIA.*

....

A native of the Cape of Good Hope. We received bulbs of it from Mr. Synnet in the latter part of the last summer: they flowered in October.

It is necessary to preserve it in a greenhouse, and during the dormant season, which with this family in general is our summer months, it should be kept quite dry.

It increases itself by offsets of the bulbs, which are readily produced, and should be potted in sandy loam.

We have no doubt that this is the O. caprina of Jacquin, Oxalis, tab. 76, fig. 1, which represents it very well. It is also given by Burmann, Afric. tab. 28, fig. 3. Both Jacquin and Thunberg describe the flowers as purple, but they had not seen it in a living state.

Some authors have considered Burmann's tab. 29 as the same with this; but it is rather an imperfect figure of O. cernua, to

which Linnæus has referred it. Jacquin has taken it up, and, apparently misled by the inaccuracy of the drawing, has supposed it a five or six leaved species, and named it Burmanni, in which several botanists have followed him.

Nº IIIa

T. Boys. del.

Andromeda ligustrina

No. 1110.

ANDROMEDA LIGUSTRINA.

Class. *DECANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

....

This is a native of North America: it grows, according to Elliott, in swamps and damp soils. It has been lately introduced; flowers with us in June, and appears to be tolerably hardy.

It may be increased by layers or seeds, which must be obtained from its native country. It will thrive either in a pot, or better in a border, in a mixture of peat earth and fresh undunged loam.

Cyclopia genistoides.

No. 1111.

CYCLOPIA GENISTOIDES.

Class.	Order.
DECANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

A native of the Cape of Good Hope, introduced in 1774. This name, originally given by Ventenat, having been followed by Mr. Brown, and also by M. Decandolle, will probably become permanent, rather than Ibbetsonia of Dr. Sims. It is a shrubby plant of moderate size, and flowers freely in April and May: the blossoms are bright and shewy, especially when the plant is vigorous. It thrives particularly if planted in the full ground of a conservatory, but may be kept in a pot in a common greenhouse very well.

It will strike by cuttings, and is occasionally obtained among collections of seeds from its native country: the soil most suitable for it is sandy loam, or loam and peat.

No. 1112.

CAMELLIA JAPONICA *rotundifolia.*

Class.	Order.
MONADELPHIA	*POLYANDRIA.*

....

We raised this plant from seed, some years since: it is a good flowering variety, and when blooming in perfection last April, possessed great beauty. The leaves are particularly round and of a fine deep green, easily distinguishable from each of the other kinds.

It requires similar treatment to the other Camellias, and is increased, like them, by grafting upon the single sort: it should be potted in loamy soil.

Senecio speciosus.

No. 1113.

SENECIO SPECIOSUS.

Class. *SYNGENESIA* Order. *SUPERFLUA.*

....

This is supposed to be a native of China, and is said to have been introduced by Mr. Gilbert Slater, in 1789. We received plants of it from the Mauritius many years afterwards, but it is not improbable that it had been originally obtained there from China.

With us it is a hardy greenhouse plant, having a short herbaceous stem and coarse looking leaves: the flowers, which are beautiful, come out in the summer months. It is easily increased by cuttings, and thrives very well in light loam.

Amygdalus nana.

No. 1114.

AMYGDALUS NANA.

Class. *ICOSANDRIA* — Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

This pleasing shrub has long been cultivated in this country: it is a native of Persia; and, if the weather is not very severe, usually flowers early in the month of April. It grows to about two or three feet in height, and sends out many suckers from the root, by which it is readily increased.

It will flourish in any good garden soil, and is perfectly hardy.

Acacia falcata

No. 1115.

ACACIA FALCATA.

Class. *POLYGAMIA* Order. *MONOECIA.*

....

A native of the East coast of New Holland, whence it was early brought to this country, being among some of the first arrivals. It flowers in February and March with us, and forms a tall shrub with few slender branches. It requires the greenhouse, and can only be increased by seeds, which not ripening in this country, the plant has never been plentiful.

There is a sort of originality in the form of the leaves of this plant, which in a moment distinguishes it from every thing else. But we live in a world which is replenished with wonderful productions; "and to how many pleasures are we daily invited, by means of the works of God in the kingdoms of nature and of grace! they are constantly before our view, and we can at any time gratify ourselves with their beauties."

Erica hirta.

No. 1116.

ERICA HIRTA.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, whence it has been introduced a few years since. Its flowers are produced in spring and summer; they are rich in colour, and beautiful in form.

The plant requires the same kind of treatment as the other heaths, keeping it in an airy greenhouse. It should be potted in sandy peat, and may be increased by cuttings.

Spartium purgans

No. 1117.

SPARTIUM PURGANS.

Class.	Order.
DIADELPHIA	*DECANDRIA.*

This forms a shrub of moderate size and bushy growth: it is a native of the South of France, and sustains our winters in the open air uninjured. It produces abundance of flowers during the summer, and sometimes the seeds ripen, by which of course it is readily multiplied. It grows very well in any good garden soil, and requires no peculiar care.

Logania floribunda.

G. C. fecit

No. 1118.

LOGANIA FLORIBUNDA.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

A native of New South Wales, whence it was introduced about the year 1797. It is a dwarf bushy shrub, flowering in the spring. The flowers are small, but their great abundance renders the plant ornamental.

It requires the airy greenhouse protection: it is very difficult to strike by cuttings, and seeds are not produced in this country; they are also seldom imported in good condition, for which reasons the plant has always remained scarce. The soil should be peat and loam.

Bossiæa rufa.

No. 1119.

BOSSIÆA RUFA.

Class. *DIADELPHIA* Order. *DECANDRIA*.

....

This is a native of the south west coast of New Holland: it was introduced about 1803. It is a low bushy shrub with many rigid branches, which have scarcely any vestige of leaves: at first these branches are quite flat, but after two or three years they gradually become round.

It requires the greenhouse, and is difficult to increase, unless seeds can be procured, which we do not find to ripen here. The soil should be loam and peat.

Pyrus salicifolia

G. C. fecit

No. 1120.

PYRUS SALICIFOLIA.

Class.	Order.
ICOSANDRIA	*PENTAGYNIA.*

This is said to have been introduced into this country by Pallas, who has given, in his Flora Rossica, a good representation of it in fruit; the flowers he had not seen. He found it in sandy deserts, between the rivers Terec and Cuma; it also grows on Caucasus, and in Persia. With us it is perfectly hardy, and forms a small tree with many pendulous branches, whose fine silvery leaves form a beautiful variety in a garden amidst surrounding verdure. The contrast of colour is a pleasing point, which, as well as form, should never be lost sight of in the formation of ornamental plantations.

The most ready method of increasing this tree, is by budding upon the common Pear stock.

No. 1121.

HABENARIA ALBIDA.

Class.	Order.
GYNANDRIA	*MONANDRIA.*

....

This pretty little plant is a native of Germany, Switzerland, Austria, and some parts of Britain, on dry grassy hills: we received ours from Switzerland.

It flowers in the beginning of summer, and may be cultivated tolerably well in a pot, with sandy peat and vegetable earth. It is quite hardy with respect to cold: like the others of this family, it rarely produces any increase.

Diosma hirta.

No. 1122.

DIOSMA HIRTA.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

A native of the Cape of Good Hope: it was introduced about 1794, and is a very abundant flowering species. Like the rest of the genus, it succeeds best in an airy greenhouse, potted in peat and loam. It is increased without difficulty by cuttings. The season of its blooming is May and June, when its appearance is extremely pleasing. Endless are the tokens of our great Creator's goodness. "In turning over the sacred books, we find them full of various information concerning the interest which God has taken in man from the very first, and the schemes which He hath set on foot to ameliorate our state, the desire He hath to contribute to our present happiness, and the views He hath for our future glory. He presents Himself as our Father, who first breathed into our nostrils the breath of life, and ever since

hath nourished and brought us up as children, who prepared the earth for our habitation, and for our sakes made it to teem with food, with beauty, and with life."

Viburnum oxycoccos

No. 1123.

VIBURNUM OXYCOCCOS.

Class. PENTANDRIA. Order. TRIGYNIA.

This is a moderate sized shrub, a native of North America: it has been found in different places from Canada to New Jersey. The flowers are produced in July: they have not borne fruit with us, but in their native situations the berries are of an agreeable acid, resembling cranberries, and are used for the same purposes.

We find it extremely hardy, growing in any tolerable garden soil, and increased by layers, which form sufficient roots in one year.

Asphodelus fistul.

No. 1124.

ASPHODELUS FISTULOSUS.

Class.	Order.
HEXANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA*.

....

This is a native of Provence, Greece, Barbary, Spain, and Portugal. It was known to Gerarde, and cultivated by him; but being too tender for our climate, is apt to be lost from time to time.

It is necessary to protect it in a frame during the winter. It flowers in May, and may be increased by separation, and occasionally by seeds, which sometimes ripen here. The soil should be light loam.

No. 1125.

SOPHORA MACROCARPA.

Class.	Order.
DECANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

A native of Chili: we received seeds of it in 1822 from our most esteemed friend, General Paroissien. It flowered for the first time in April 1826, in the open air; being planted against a wall with a south-west aspect, where it has stood three winters uninjured. Its flowers are beautiful, and it may be considered as a valuable addition to that most interesting class of plants, the hardy shrubs: it is also evergreen. We have succeeded in propagating it by cuttings. The soil should be light loam.

Kennedia coccinea

No. 1126.

KENNEDIA COCCINEA.

Class. *DIADELPHIA* Order. *DECANDRIA.*

This is a native of the West Coast of New Holland, and was lately introduced by our valued friend, Robert Barclay, Esq. of Bury Hill, who kindly communicated it to us. It is a rich and splendid flowering species, requiring the warm greenhouse, and blooming in April and May.

It has not the appearance of a very durable plant, nor does it seem inclined to perfect its seeds here, but as it will strike by cuttings, there are hopes of its being continued. The soil should be sandy peat.

T. Boys del.

Erica bucciniflora

No. 1127.

ERICA BUCCINIFLORA.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

A native of the Cape of Good Hope, introduced a few years since. It is a low growing kind, and produces its elegant flowers in the months of May and June.

It requires the airy greenhouse, and will increase by cuttings without much difficulty. The soil should be sandy peat.

No. 1128.

CAMELLIA JAPONICA *papaveracea.*

Class.	Order.
MONADELPHIA	*POLYANDRIA.*

....

This variety was raised from a seed of the anemoniflora: the filaments seem to have lost their monadelphous character: they are divided to the base though crowded, and the whole flower has a novel and splendid appearance.

From what has lately been done it is evident that no limit exists to the variety which is obtainable of these beautiful plants, so that in lieu of a fear of never having enough of their kinds, there will soon be a difficulty in making a judicious selection from the overwhelming number.

Like the others it is increased by grafting upon the single stock, and must be kept in a common greenhouse or conservatory.

Lachenalia bicolor.

No. 1129.

LACHENALIA BICOLOR.

Class.	Order.
HEXANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This is a native of South Africa, and was brought to this country by Mr. Synnet. It is a delicate species, and we fear will be difficult to preserve here: our bulbs flowered in April: they were potted in rich loam and kept constantly in the greenhouse. They have not yet shown any disposition to increase themselves either by offsets or by any other mode.

Melaleuca squarrosa

G.L. fecit.

No. 1130.

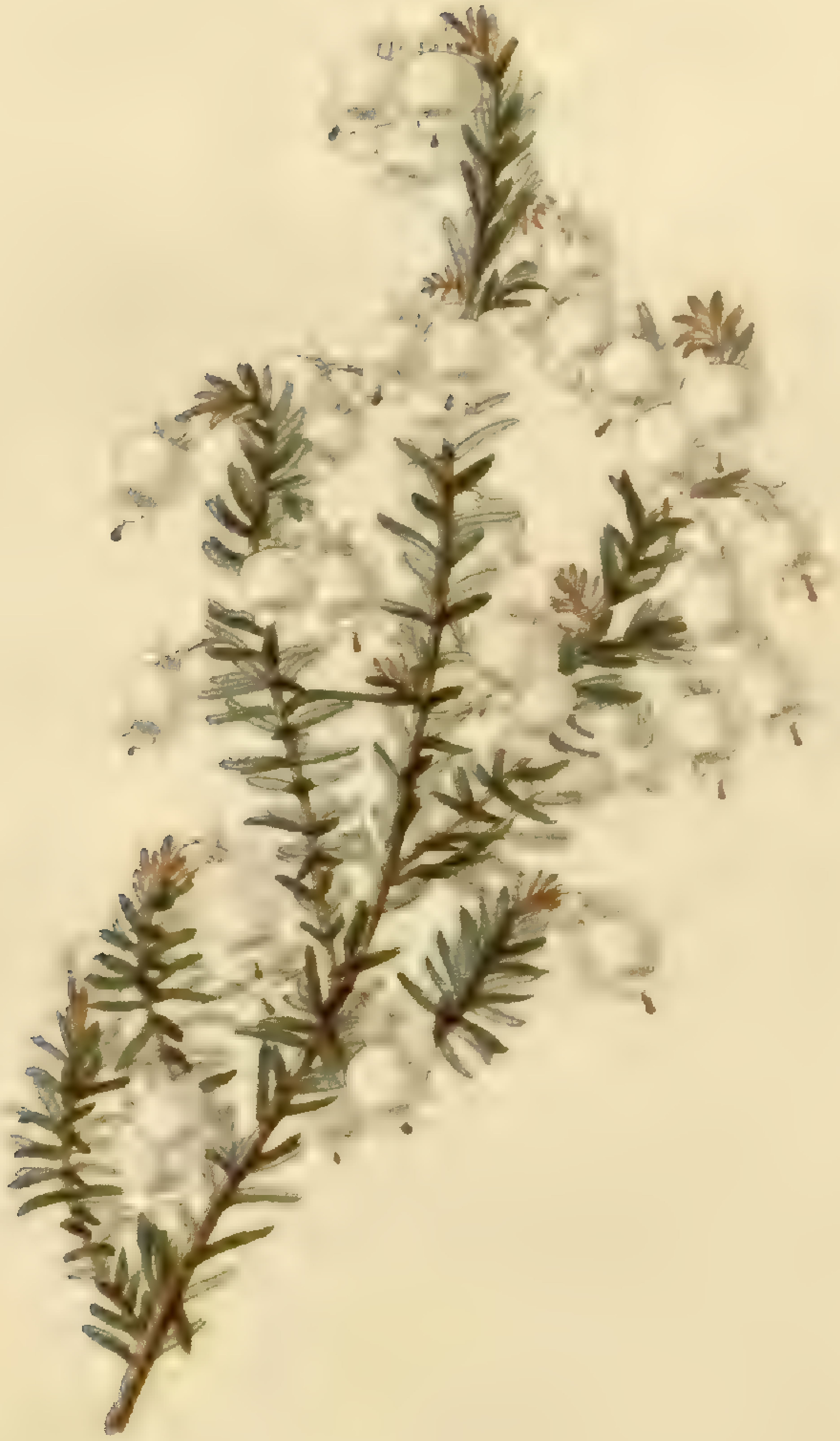
MELALEUCA SQUARROSA.

Class.	Order.
POLYADELPHIA	*ICOSANDRIA.*

....

A native of New South Wales, introduced about 1794. It is a greenhouse plant of easy culture, growing to two or three feet in height, and producing its flowers in June and July. Its leaves are very fragrant.

It may be increased without difficulty by cuttings, and should be potted in peat and loam.



Erica nitida

No. 1131.

ERICA NITIDA.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This was found in the vicinity of the Cape of Good Hope, and introduced into this country about the year 1800. Its flowers, which usually appear in the commencement of our summer, are exceedingly delicate and beautiful.

It must be preserved in an airy greenhouse, and may be increased by cuttings : the soil should be sandy peat.

Stylidium adnatum.

T. Boys del.

No. 1132.

STYLIDIUM ADNATUM.

Class.	Order.
GYNANDRIA	*DIANDRIA.*

....

A native of New Holland, which has been lately introduced. It is a neat little plant, of apparently short duration, bearing abundance of flowers, which continue for the greater part of the summer.

It is increased by seeds, which are produced here: the soil should be sandy peat, and it is necessary to preserve the plants in an airy part of the greenhouse through the winter.

Viola hederacea.

No. 1133.

VIOLA HEDERACEA.

Class. *PENTANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

We raised this two years since from seeds, which were collected in Van Diemen's island. It is a pretty little trailing plant, with delicate flowers, the stalks of which are erect, rising two inches above the leaves. It increases itself by the creeping branches, which put forth roots, and become plants. They should be kept in the greenhouse in winter, and potted in loam and peat.

[illegible]ellia sasanqua [illegible]

No. 1134.

CAMELLIA SASANQUA *pleno-carneo.*

Class.	Order.
MONADELPHIA	*POLYANDRIA.*

....

This was introduced about 1818 from China: it is a beautiful kind, flowering freely, and the blossoms are peculiarly delicate and pleasing. In growth it is more slender than the Camellias generally are, but requires the same treatment as the others, and like them may be increased by grafting upon the single stock: it should also be potted in rich loam, and preserved in the greenhouse.

Genista scariosa.

No. 1135.

GENISTA SCARIOSA.

Class. *DIADELPHIA* Order. *DECANDRIA.*

....

A native of Naples, and other parts of Italy: it has lately been introduced into this country, and is a moderately hardy shrub, of low growth and spreading branches. It flowers in May and June, and may be increased by cuttings. It will grow very well in any good garden soil.

[illegible]

Dianella strumosa.

No. 1136.

DIANELLA STRUMOSA.

Class.	Order.
HEXANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

. . . .

This is a native of New South Wales: it was introduced in 1820, and flowers in May and June, with a stem about three feet in height.

It may be increased by seeds, which are sometimes produced in this country. The soil should be loam and peat, and the plant must be preserved through the winter in the greenhouse.

No. 1137.

AMYGDALUS ORIENTALIS.

Class.	Order.
ICOSANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

This is a native of the Levant: it was received from France, in 1759, by Miller, who preserved it for many years sheltered by a wall, which is the best situation for it, the cold of our winters being in general greater than it can bear, when fully exposed. It may be increased by budding on the common almond. Its flowers are produced early in the spring, and the very silvery leaves have a pleasing and somewhat singular character.

"It appears plain, that the design of the Almighty in creation, was to display His own glory, and to make myriads of beings happy. Man, the highest order of creatures on the earth, was to find around him subjects for instruction, for praise, and for gratitude, capacitating him to glorify God with all his powers. The heavens declare the glory of God, the firmament sheweth His handy work."

Ficus [illegible]

No. 1138.

FICUS SETACEA.

Class.	Order.
POLYGAMIA	*DIOECIA.*

A native of India, lately introduced: it is a dwarf species, with rough three-lobed leaves, and fruit sessile, axillary, in pairs, covered with bristles.

It requires the stove, except during the months of July and August, when it may advantageously be placed in the open air. It may be increased by cuttings, and should be potted in loam and peat.

Hibbertia pedunculata.

No. 1139.

HIBBERTIA PEDUNCULATA.

Class.	Order.
POLYANDRIA	*POLYGYNIA.*

....

This neat little plant is a native of New South Wales, whence it has lately been introduced. It seldom exceeds a foot in height, and flowers plentifully during the summer months. It requires the green-house protection, and may be increased without much difficulty by cuttings. The soil should be sandy peat.

Lachenalia fragrans

No. 1140.

LACHENALIA FRAGRANS.

Class.	Order.
HEXANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

Although this is not so splendid as many of the species of Lachenalia, it is yet a desirable plant for its fine scent. Like the other kinds, it is from the Cape, and requires the greenhouse. It flowers in the spring, after which the leaves decay, when it requires little or no water till towards autumn, when they re-appear. It increases itself freely by offsets, and should be potted in rich loam.

Alnus ovata

No. 1141.

ALNUS OVATA.

Class. *MONOECIA* Order. *TETRANDRIA.*

A native of the eastern parts of Europe. It is a bushy tree, growing in wet lands, in which it will attain to a considerable size, and is quite hardy.

The flowers are produced in the spring, before the leaves, like those of the rest of this family; they have a pleasing appearance, and the tree is well deserving a place in plantations. It may be increased with facility by layers.

No. 1142.

IXIA PATENS.

Class. *TRIANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

. . . .

This is from the Cape of Good Hope: it was introduced in 1779. It flowers in the month of June, and the blossoms are very rich and beautiful.

Though usually preserved in the greenhouse, it thrives very well in a border a foot wide, along the front of a stove. The soil should be sandy peat. The bulbs produce numerous offsets, whereby they readily increase themselves.

Pultenæa daphnoides

No. 1143.

PULTENÆA DAPHNOIDES.

Class.	Order.
DECANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

A native of New South Wales, whence it was early introduced. It is a moderate sized branching plant, requiring the green-house protection, and flowers in May. It thrives very much in a conservatory, in which it will attain the height of five or six feet.

It may be increased by seeds, which are sometimes produced here, and often brought home from its native country. The soil should be peat and loam.

Dav. del.　　　　*Baptisia versicolor*

No. 1144.

BAPTISIA VERSICOLOR.

Class.	Order.
DECANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This was sent to us by our friend Mr. Carr, of Philadelphia, who received it from the Arkansaw. It is a hardy perennial plant, growing to the height of about two feet, flowering in May, and possesses much beauty.

It flourishes in the full ground, growing in loamy soil, but we have not yet propagated it, nor does it give any appearance of producing seed here.

No. 1145.

EUPHORBIA IPECACUANHÆ.

Class.	Order.
DODECANDRIA	*TRIGYNIA.*

A native of North America. It grows in dry sandy soil, from New Jersey to Carolina. The stem is very short, sometimes buried in the sand. Pursh describes the root as the deepest of any perennial known, and says, he has followed it to the depth of six feet without any appearance of an end.

It requires a little protection in this country, and may be preserved in a frame during the winter, potted in very sandy soil. We have not hitherto increased it.

Malaxis ophioglossoides.

No. 1146.

MALAXIS OPHIOGLOSSOIDES.

Class.	Order.
GYNANDRIA	*MONANDRIA.*

....

This is a minute and curious plant, a native of North America, where it is rare, and is found growing in rich shady woods, near the roots of trees. Its height is about four or five inches.

With us it is difficult to preserve; we have succeeded best by placing it in a cold frame during winter, and in summer in the shade, potted in a mixture of peat earth, loam, and decayed sawdust. We have never been able to propagate the plant.

Alstræmeria tricolor.

No. 1147.

ALSTRŒMERIA TRICOLOR.

Class.	Order.
HEXANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

A native of Chili; lately introduced. It grows to about two feet in height, and produces its flowers in May and June. The seed sometimes ripens in this country.

It requires the greenhouse, and should be planted in a large pot. The soil should be loam and peat, with a proportion of very rotten dung from an old hot-bed. The root will seldom admit of separation.

What elegance there is in this flower! Its great Creator, whom we are too apt to fancy "hidden in secrecy, sits displayed on every visible object: this God whom we place remote from our concerns, is full of carefulness over our welfare, and of promise for every want and enjoyment of our being. He hath made a promise for the bread which we eat, and for the raiment wherewith we are clothed; for the rain which watereth the earth, and for the dew which maketh the outgoings of the evening and

the morning to rejoice. His bow in the heavens is a promise of seed-time and harvest, to endure for the nourishment of every thing that lives: He holds the gift of knowledge and understanding, and a sound mind in His hand, and serveth them out to men: power also is His, and length of days, and riches, and honour."

No. 1148.

CALATHEA VIOLACEA.

Class.	Order.
MONANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This is a native of Rio Janeiro, whence it was obtained by the late Mr. W. Ross. It flowers several times during the year.

It must be constantly preserved in the stove, and should be potted in loam and sandy peat. It may be occasionally increased by dividing the roots.

Elichrysum sesamoides.

No. 1149.

ELICHRYSUM SESAMOIDES.

Class.	Order.
SYNGENESIA	*SUPERFLUA.*

A native of the Cape of Good Hope. The original variety was introduced many years since; but the present, which is superior in size, has lately been obtained. It may be increased by cuttings, and should be potted in sandy peat soil. It requires the greenhouse, flowering in the month of May. If the blossoms are cut off when fully expanded, they will retain their colour and form for many years, which is the case with the whole of this splendid genus.

No. 1150.

ERICA PETIOLATA.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This is a very dwarf kind : it is recorded to have been introduced from the Cape of Good Hope, in 1774. We recollect having first obtained it from our excellent friend, the late Mr. Donn, of Cambridge, who was particularly successful in its cultivation.

It requires the usual greenhouse treatment, and flowers in May and June, frequently bearing seeds in this country; which is a favourable circumstance, as it is very difficult to strike by cuttings.

Triglochin bulbo

No. 1151.

TRIGLOCHIN BULBOSUM.

Class.	Order.
HEXANDRIA	*TRIGYNIA.*

* * * * * * * *

A native of the Cape of Good Hope, first introduced by Mr. Hibbert, many years since. We lately received it from Mr. Synnet, who brought it from Africa.

It flowers in the spring, and requires the greenhouse, also to be potted in sandy peat earth.

No. 1152.

CATTLEYA FORBESII.

Class. Order.
GYNANDRIA MONANDRIA.

This is a native of Rio de Janeiro, and was first discovered by the late Mr. Forbes, who sent it home to the Horticultural Society. We received our plant direct from Rio, whence it was procured for us by our friend, Mr. Duval.

It requires the stove, and should be potted in saw-dust, sand, and moss, with which latter article the surface should afterwards be covered.

It is very seldom that it admits of any increase by separating the roots.

Grevillea acanthifolia.

No. 1153.

GREVILLEA ACANTHIFOLIA.

Class.	Order.
TETRANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

Native of New South Wales, whence it was lately introduced: it appears to be an unpublished species. Our friend Mr. Lindley informed us, that he had received specimens of it with this name, which is not at all inappropriate. It grows rather tall, our plant being four or five feet in height when it flowered, which was in July, continuing in succession two months or longer.

It must be preserved in the greenhouse, and will increase by cuttings. The soil should be sandy peat.

T. Boys del. Oxalis cernua.

No. 1154.

OXALIS CERNUA.

Class.	Order.
DECANDRIA	*PENTAGYNIA.*

A native of the Cape of Good Hope: it is a fine shewy species, and flowers abundantly in May and June.

It must be preserved in the greenhouse, and increases itself by offsets from the bulbs. After flowering the leaves decay, when the pots should be kept dry till the roots begin to push again, which is December or January. The soil should be sandy peat, with a little loam.

Achania malvaviscus

No. 1155.

ACHANIA MALVAVISCUS.

Class.	Order.
MONADELPHIA	*POLYANDRIA.*

This plant has long been known in the stoves of this country, as it is recorded to have been introduced in 1714. It is a native of Jamaica, also of Mexico, and other warm parts of America. It is a middling sized shrub, and may be increased by cuttings or seeds, as the fruit often ripens here. The soil should be good rich loam.

The plant is ornamental, and keeps flowering in succession the greater part of the year. We are, however, often apt to take but little notice of an elegant plant almost constantly before us; or if it is noticed,

> "Man views it and admires, but rests content
> With what he views. The landscape has his praise,
> But not its Author! Unconcern'd who formed
> The paradise he sees; he finds it such,
> And, such well pleased to find it, asks no more."

Roella ciliata

No. 1156.

ROELLA CILIATA.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

Native of the Cape of Good Hope. It is a beautiful little plant, with short shrubby stems, and of not very long duration. It produces its charming flowers in June. It may be increased by cuttings, or by seeds, which must be obtained from its native country. The soil should be sandy peat.

This plant is peculiarly liable to be injured by the winter damps, for which reason it ought to be placed in a very light and airy part of the greenhouse, quite near the glass.

Erica tubiuscula.

No. 1157.

ERICA TUBIUSCULA.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

Introduced from the Cape, some few years since. Mr. Sinclair first applied this name to it, in the elegant Hortus Ericæus Woburnensis. It is low in growth, and flowers in autumn and winter. Like the other kinds, it requires an airy greenhouse and may be increased by cuttings. The soil should be sandy peat.

Crotalaria [illegible]

del.

No. 1158.

CROTALARIA CORDIFOLIA.

Class.	Order.
DIADELPHIA	*DECANDRIA.*

A native of the Cape of Good Hope: it was introduced by Masson, in 1790, and is a beautiful shrub, flowering from April to June. It needs the greenhouse protection, flourishing exceedingly when planted in the full ground of a conservatory.

It may be propagated by cuttings, but not without difficulty. The soil should be light loam.

Ornithogalum lacteum

No. 1159.

ORNITHOGALUM LACTEUM.

Class.	Order.
HEXANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

This bulbous plant is a native of South Africa; it was introduced some years since: we received ours from Mr. Synnet, who brought it from the Cape. It flowered in June: the blossoms are beautiful, and of a most delicate white; the stems usually two feet high.

It requires the greenhouse, and when in a dormant state should have little or no water. It rarely increases itself by offsets from the bulbs. The soil should be sandy loam.

Mesembryanthemum [illegible]

No. 1160.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM GEMMIFLORUM.

Class.	Order.
ICOSANDRIA	*PENTAGYNIA.*

A native of the Cape of Good Hope: it has been lately introduced, and we received it with this name from our kind friend, Mr. Haworth. Like the rest of this numerous family, it requires a dry airy greenhouse in winter, and to be placed out of doors early in summer. It flowers in May, and may be very easily increased by cuttings, which should be planted in sandy loam.

Bess del.

Aletris farinosa.

No. 1161.

ALETRIS FARINOSA.

Class.	*Order.*
HEXANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This is a native of North America, from New England to Carolina: according to Elliott, it is common in damp pine barrens. It is perennial and quite hardy with us: the leaves, which are bright green, are permanent: the flower stems are about two feet in height, and the flowers appear in the beginning of summer.

It increases itself slowly by offsets, and should be planted in sandy peat, either in a pot or in the open border.

Edwardsia grandiflora.

No. 1162.

EDWARDSIA GRANDIFLORA.

Class.	Order.
DECANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

A native of New Zealand, where it was first discovered by the late Sir Joseph Banks, and by him introduced into this country.

It is sufficiently hardy to bear our climate, planted against a wall: in very severe frost, a mat should be hung over it. It flowers beautifully in the spring, and sometimes the seeds are perfected, by which it is readily increased. It will thrive in any good garden soil.

No. 1163.

SARRACENIA RUBRA.

Class. *POLYANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

....

Native of Georgia and Florida, in bogs and swamps. It has been introduced into this country within a few years, and requires the greenhouse here. It should be potted in sandy peat earth, and the pot placed in a pan of water; with which treatment it succeeds pretty well, and sometimes flowers, the season for which is the spring. It rarely increases.

Every plant of simplest structure, and most frequent occurrence, contains parts which may well excite our admiration; but those of less usual forms, like every thing to which we are unaccustomed, certainly strike us more forcibly. Of such is our present subject, the third of this interesting genus that we have been enabled to depict, all equally extraordinary, yet wholly diversified. The more closely we examine the

works of the Almighty Creator, the more astonishing do they ever appear. Great and marvellous indeed are His works, just and true are all His ways!!!

J. Bo.. del.

Marica sabini

No. 1164.

MARICA SABINI.

Class.	Order.
TRIANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

We are indebted for this beautiful plant to the Horticultural Society of London, by whose collector, Mr. G. Don, it was discovered in the African island of St. Thomas.

It was first described and published, accompanied by an elegant figure, in the Society's Transactions, in a paper by Mr. John Lindley, and has been named in compliment to Capt. E. Sabine, who with laudable zeal effectually promoted the objects of the society during the voyage in which it was obtained, as well as on every other occasion.

It requires the stove, and flowers in the beginning of summer. It will increase by offsets, and should be potted in loam and peat.

F. Boys del.

Arum dracontium.

G.C. sc.

No. 1165.

ARUM DRACONTIUM.

Class.	Order.
MONOECIA	*POLYANDRIA.*

This plant is found in shady woods near Philadelphia, also from Virginia to Florida. It flowered with us in July, the stem being about two feet in height. In this country it is very seldom seen, though it was known and cultivated by Miller, in the Chelsea garden.

It should be potted in loam and peat, and placed in the shade, and may sometimes be increased by offsets.

Erica rubida.

No. 1166.

ERICA RUBIDA.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

This is a neat little sort, which has lately been introduced from the Cape: it flowers in the beginning of the summer, and is remarkable for the deep red colour of the calyx.

It requires the protection of an airy greenhouse, and may be increased by cuttings. The soil should be sandy peat.

No. 1167.

CALLICOMA SERRATIFOLIA.

Class. *DODECANDRIA* Order. *DIGYNIA.*

A native of New South Wales, from whence it was early brought to this country.

It flowers in the beginning of summer: the heads of bloom are delicate and pleasing, and the leaves are particularly elegant in form and texture. It requires the greenhouse, and may be increased by cuttings. The soil should be loam and peat. The plant should have abundance of water.

T. Boys del.

Orobus variegatus.

No. 1168.

OROBUS VARIEGATUS.

Class.	Order.
DIADELPHIA	*DECANDRIA.*

••••••••

This has been lately introduced: it is a native of the vicinity of Naples, where it is found in woods.

It is a pretty herbaceous plant, growing from six inches to a foot in height, and flowering in the month of June: with us it is quite hardy. It may be sometimes increased by dividing the root in the spring. The soil should be light loam.

Anthyllis aspalathi

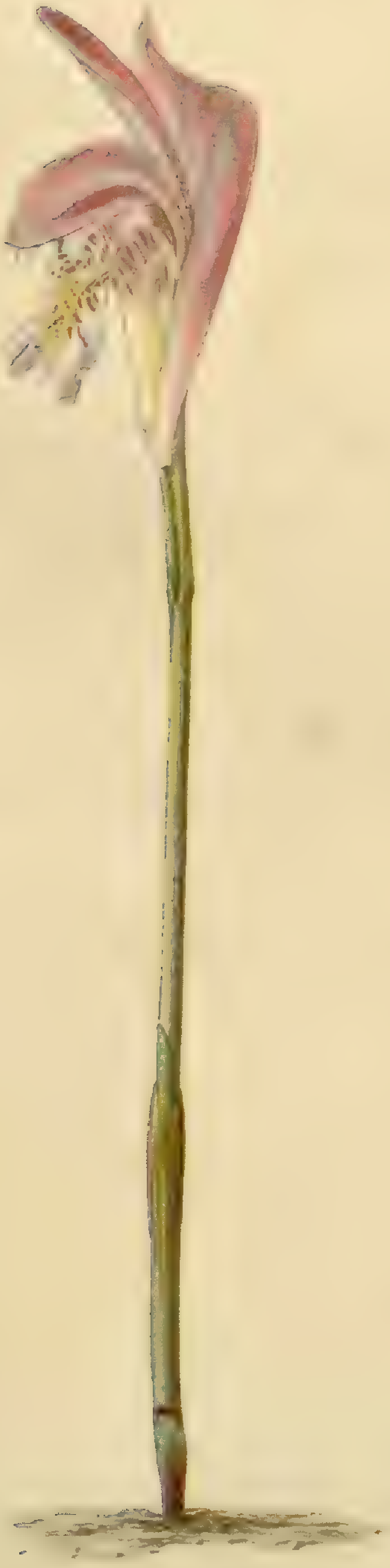
No. 1169.

ANTHYLLIS ASPALATHI.

Class.	Order.
DIADELPHIA	*DECANDRIA.*

A native of the island of Candia, and the Levant. It is a low prickly shrub, having many close twigs, which end in branching thorns, from whence the flowers are produced: they appear in summer with us, but do not perfect their seeds in this country.

It requires the greenhouse protection, and may be increased by cuttings. The soil should be loam and peat.



No. 1170.

ARETHUSA BULBOSA.

Class.	Order.
GYNANDRIA	*MONANDRIA.*

This very rare and curious plant is a native of the mountains of Carolina. It has no leaves: the flower stalk is nearly a foot in height, and the flower is produced in the commencement of the summer.

It is of difficult cultivation: we have found it to succeed best potted in sandy peat earth, kept in a frame during the winter, and removed into the shade in the summer.

Lantana scabrida

No. 1171.

LANTANA SCABRIDA.

Class. *DIDYNAMIA* Order. *ANGIOSPERMIA.*

....

This is a native of the West Indies, and is said to have been introduced into the Kew garden in 1774. It is a shrubby plant of moderate size, and flowers in the summer and autumn, during which time it is very ornamental, the blossoms changing in colour like others of this genus.

It requires a moderate stove heat, and may be increased without difficulty by cuttings: the soil should be light loam.

No. 1172.

HALESIA DIPTERA.

Class.	Order.
DODECANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

This plant, which has long been imperfectly known to botanists, is a native of Georgia: Elliott mentions it as growing ten miles from Savannah, on the Ogeeche road.

With us it is rather tender: we found it succeed best trained to a wall, in a south-east aspect, where it has attained the height of eight feet, and flowers every year plentifully, during the summer. The year 1826 being so very warm, it has perfected its fruit, which has two broad wings opposite, with two intervening mere rudiments. It is scarce, but in time we hope to be able to multiply it: the soil should be fresh loam, with a portion of peat.

Halesia tetraptera.

No. 1173.

HALESIA TETRAPTERA.

Class.	Order.
DODECANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This genus was named in honour of Dr. S. Hales, the celebrated author of Vegetable Staticks. The present species is a native of Carolina, where it is found growing on the banks of rivers.

It bears our climate very well, and flowers in the month of May. It was first raised in England in 1756, from seeds sent by Dr. Garden to Mr. Ellis.

It cannot well be increased, excepting by seeds, which must be obtained from its native country : they are very hard, and sometimes will remain two years in the ground before they vegetate. The soil should be fresh loam.

Aristea capitata

No. 1174.

ARISTEA CAPITATA.

Class.	Order.
TRIANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This was introduced some years since from the Cape of Good Hope, of which it is a native. With us its beautiful flowers are produced in July and August: the stem is from two to three feet in height.

It requires the greenhouse, and should be potted in sandy loam, mixed with peat earth. It increases itself by offsets. If the pot is placed in a pan of water during the flowering season, it improves the blossoms very much.

Relhania pungens.

No. 1175.

RELHANIA PUNGENS.

Class.	Order.
SYNGENESIA	*SUPERFLUA.*

This genus was named by M. L'Heritier, in honour of the Rev. R. Relhan, author of Flora Cantabrigiensis. Our present species is a low shrub, from the Cape of Good Hope: its branches are slender and weak: they produce flowers in succession for several months during the summer.

It must be preserved in an airy greenhouse, and will increase by cuttings. It should be potted in sandy loam.

No. 1176.

RHODODENDRON CATAWBIENSE.

Class.	Order.
DECANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

A native of the high mountains of Virginia and Carolina, particularly near the head waters of the Catawba river, whence its appellation has been derived.

With us it is a hardy shrub, very bushy, and of moderate size, flowering in great abundance in May and June. It has a considerable affinity with the R. ponticum; it blooms also at the same season: the seeds ripen in England every year, and from them have been raised numberless varieties of every intervening grade between the two kinds. It must be planted in soil composed of half peat and half fresh loam.

Podolobium staurophyllum

No. 1177.

PODOLOBIUM STAUROPHYLLUM.

Class. *DECANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

....

This has lately been introduced from the east coast of *New Holland*: it is a small shrub, with prickly leaves. It requires the greenhouse, and may be propagated by cuttings: the soil should be sandy peat. The flowers are elegant and attractive, and again charm the contemplative mind with another proof of their Almighty Creator's kindness in forming so many things for our delight.

"Lord, when our raptured thought surveys
Creation's beauties o'er,
All nature joins to teach Thy praise,
And bid our souls adore.
Where'er we turn our gazing eyes
Thy radiant footsteps shine,
Ten thousand pleasing wonders rise,
And speak their source divine."

No. 1178.

EULOPHIA GRACILIS.

Class.	Order.
GYNANDRIA	*MONANDRIA.*

This is a native of Sierra Leone: we received it from the Horticultural Society, whose collector, Mr. G. Don, first sent it to this country in 1822. It grows in the ground, and not on trees, as is the case with so many of this family, and it may be cultivated in a stove with little difficulty. It increases slowly by offsets, and should be potted in sandy peat, mixed with vegetable earth.

Erica conica.

F. Bauer del.

No. 1179.

ERICA CONICA.

Class. Order.
OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

This is a native of the Cape of Good Hope: we raised it in 1822, from seeds received from that inexhaustible repository of beautiful plants. It flowers in the months of April and May, and must be treated as is customary with heaths, preserving it from frost in an airy greenhouse, and potting it in sandy peat earth.

Alstonia venenata G.C. fecit

No. 1180.

ALSTONIA VENENATA.

Class.	*Order.*
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This elegant plant has been lately introduced from India. Its leaves are beautifully veined, in a transverse direction: the flowers are very delicate.

It must be preserved in the stove, and will increase by cuttings. The soil should be loam and peat. It flowered with us in the month of September.

Orobus sylvaticus.

No. 1181.

OROBUS SYLVATICUS.

Class. *DIADELPHIA* Order. *DECANDRIA.*

....

This is a native of Denmark, France, and some places in Britain. It produces its delicate flowers in May and June, and is worthy of a place in any garden.

There are no difficulties attending its cultivation, as it will thrive in any good soil, either in the ground or in a pot. It may be increased occasionally by separating the roots.

Patersonia glauca.

No. 1182.

PATERSONIA GLAUCA.

Class. *TRIANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA*.

....

A native of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Island. It was lately raised by Mr. Barclay, who kindly imparted it to us. It requires the greenhouse, and will occasionally increase by separating the roots. The soil should be sandy peat.

It flowered with us in May and June: the blossoms are beautiful: they usually come out singly, and last but a few hours—a fit emblem of some of those transient pleasures which are met with in life, no sooner possessed than they disappear. Not so the tranquil joys which arise from eternal things: like the stately palms, these are still advancing, and pointing to that heaven, where there is fulness of joy, and to the right hand of God, where there are pleasures for ever and ever.

Ornithogalum aureum.

No. 1183.

ORNITHOGALUM AUREUM.

Class.	Order.
HEXANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This elegant flowering bulbous-rooted plant is a native of the Cape of Good Hope. It usually blooms in the spring with us. The stem is nearly a foot in height, and the flowers continue long in beauty; after which the whole decays, and the bulb often remains dormant for two seasons, when it shoots up with renewed vigour. It must be preserved in the greenhouse, and potted in sandy loam. It very rarely increases itself by any offsets.

Gnidia ochroleuca.

No. 1184.

GNIDIA OCHROLEUCA.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

We raised this delicate little plant, in 1820, from seeds received from the Cape of Good Hope, of which it is a native. It has flowered during the months of April and May, and requires the protection of an airy greenhouse. It will strike by cuttings, and should be potted in fresh sandy loam.

Plectranthus australis.

No. 1185.

PLECTRANTHUS AUSTRALIS.

Class.	Order.
DIDYNAMIA	*GYMNOSPERMIA.*

Native of New South Wales, where it was discovered by Mr. Brown. We raised it from seeds, in 1824. It flowers in the months of June and July. The stems are herbaceous, growing to about the height of one foot.

The plant requires the common green-house protection, and may be increased either by cuttings or dividing the roots. The soil should be light loam.

Erica epistomia.

No. 1186.

ERICA EPISTOMIA.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, and was introduced about the year 1800. It is short and bushy in its growth, producing its flowers in the beginning of the summer season.

It requires the usual treatment, and must be preserved in an airy greenhouse. It may be increased slowly by cuttings, and should be potted in sandy peat earth.

Magnolia yulan

No. 1187.

MAGNOLIA YULAN.

Class.	Order.
POLYANDRIA	*POLYGYNIA.*

....

A native of China, said to have been first introduced in 1780, by Sir Joseph Banks, but it was very little known till twenty years afterwards.

It is a beautiful tree, which in its native country attains the height of thirty or forty feet, and will probably grow nearly as large here, being perfectly hardy. Sir Abraham Hume has one now, according to his own account of it (in Mr. Loudon's interesting Gardener's Magazine), which is twenty feet high, spreading twenty feet on a wall, and five above it, and has had nine hundred flowers in one season.

It blooms in the month of April, just before the leaves come out: the flowers have a fine delicate fragrance.

It is successfully increased by inarching on the M. Purpurea, which, though a plant of smaller growth, accommodates itself perfectly to its more robust habit. The soil should be fresh loam, with a little peat.

T. Boys del. Ophrys alpina. G.C.

No. 1188.

OPHRYS ALPINA.

Class. *GYNANDRIA* Order. *MONANDRIA.*

This is from the Alps of Switzerland. It is a curious little plant, of rare occurrence. We received ours from Mr. Schleicher. It flowered in July, kept in a pot in vegetable earth, placed in the shade, and during winter it was sheltered in a frame. We fear we shall not long be able, in our dense atmosphere, to retain such a delicate native of such light and airy regions.

Polygala cordifolia. G.C. fecit

No. 1189.

POLYGALA CORDIFOLIA.

Class. *DIADELPHIA* Order. *OCTANDRIA.*

....

This is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, introduced in 1791. It is a greenhouse plant, of slender growth, and produces its beautiful flowers in the beginning of summer.

It may be increased by cuttings, and should be potted in sandy peat soil; or if planted out in a conservatory, will flourish in a superior manner.

T. Boys del.

Ponthieva petiolata

No. 1190.

PONTHIEVA PETIOLATA.

Class.	Order.
GYNANDRIA	*MONANDRIA.*

....

This plant was brought by Mr. M'Rae from the island of St. Vincent to the garden of the Horticultural Society, who presented it to us. Its flowers continue a long time, usually in the autumnal months. It flourishes in the stove, potted in vegetable earth, and admits of occasional increase by separation.

Albuca major

No. 1191.

ALBUCA MAJOR.

Class.	Order.
HEXANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This is a native of the Cape of Good Hope. It is a bulbous root, which produces its flowers with us in the summer or autumn. It requires the protection of a greenhouse, and is easily cultivated, occasionally increasing itself by offsets. The soil in which it thrives is sandy loam ; and when the leaves decay, it may be kept two or three months without water.

Leptospermum lanigerum

No. 1192.

LEPTOSPERMUM LANIGERUM.

Class.	Order.
ICOSANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

A native of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Island. It is a bushy shrub, growing close and thick, to the height of two or three feet; the leaves and branches are woolly, as is also the calyx. It flowers with us in July and August: the blossoms are shewy: they are sometimes succeeded by seeds, which ripen in this country, whereby it may be abundantly multiplied. It will also strike by cuttings.

It must be sheltered in winter in a green-house, and flourishes in peat and loam.

No. 1193.

LINUM TRIGYNUM.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*PENTAGYNIA.*

....

This is a native of the East Indies: it was first found by Col. Hardwicke, growing on the sides of mountains, and flowering in December. With us it blooms in the summer and autumn, when it is very splendid.

It must be kept in a warm greenhouse: it is easily propagated by cuttings: the soil should be light loam.

T. Boys del.

Erica paniculata

No. 1194.

ERICA PANICULATA.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This was introduced about the year 1774, from the Cape of Good Hope; of which it is a native. Its growth is loose, having many twisted slender branches. The flowers are produced in the latter part of the summer.

It must be preserved in a light airy greenhouse, and potted in sandy peat earth. By cuttings it may be propagated without much difficulty.

Thunbergia coccinea

No. 1195.

THUNBERGIA COCCINEA.

Class. *DIDYNAMIA* Order. *ANGIOSPERMIA.*

This was first raised from seeds sent from Calcutta to the Royal Botanic Garden at Edinburgh; whence we received it from our friend Mr. M'Nab. It requires the stove, and is a climbing plant, which flowers very freely in the autumn. It may be propagated by cuttings, and potted in light rich loam. It is certainly a charming acquisition, the blossoms being particularly beautiful and striking.

"If the works of God overwhelm us with astonishment, how admirable must He Himself be! How great the felicity of those who shall behold Him as He is! If a ray of the Divine light be so enchanting, how glorious will be the Sun Himself! If this place of our temporal, earthly sojourning be so beautiful, how infinitely more the dwellings in our Father's house. O that we might never be debased to the irrational animals, by directing our regards merely to the earth, without soaring upwards to the most glorious Lord of all!!"

Dichorisandra thyrsiflora

No. 1196.

DICHORISANDRA THYRSIFLORA.

Class.	Order.
HEXANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

A native of Brazil, growing wild about thirty miles from Rio Janeiro; first raised by Mr. Harrison of Liverpool, from the Botanic Garden of which place we were favoured with it by the kindness of our worthy friend Mr. Shepherd. It has a kind of tuberous fleshy root, whence the stems, which are of a succulent consistence, rise to the height of two or three feet, and produce their elegant flowers in the autumn: they continue long in succession.

At present the plant is kept in the stove, but it appears not to be very tender, and will perhaps in time succeed in a greenhouse. It is increased by cuttings without difficulty, and should be potted in rich loam.

Bauera humilis

No. 1197.

BAUERA HUMILIS.

Class.	Order.
POLYANDRIA	*DIGYNIA.*

....

We raised this from seeds received from New South Wales about the year 1804. It is a neat growing close bushy shrub, flowering in summer and autumn. It requires the greenhouse, and may be increased easily by cuttings: the soil should be loam and peat.

This genus was most deservedly named, by Sir James Smith, in honor of our old friends the very worthy brothers and excellent artists, Messrs. Francis and Ferdinand Bauer: the loss of the latter, who travelled with Dr. Sibthorp, in Greece, and with Mr. Brown, in New Holland, we have not long since had to lament. He died in the beginning of 1826, at Vienna, his native place. He had retired thither, partly from the fear, notwithstanding his rare talents, of being unable, in this expensive country, to meet the wants and infirmities of declining years.

No. 1198.

CAMELLIA JAPONICA *welbankiana.*

Class.	Order.
MONADELPHIA	*POLYANDRIA.*

....

This is a native of China, introduced several years since by Capt. Welbank, who brought it to the Garden of Charles H. Turner, Esq. of Rook's-nest, Surrey.

The branches are pecul arly stiff and erect, the flowers not so large as the double white, but very delicate ; in form and texture they are inclined to resemble those of the Gardenia Florida. It flowers at the same season as the other Camellias, and requires similar treatment: it is also increased by engrafting on the single red.

Persoonia spathulata

No. 1199.

PERSOONIA SPATHULATA.

Class.	Order.
TETRANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

A native of New Holland; where it was discovered by Mr. Brown, on the south coast. It is a low bushy shrub, with rigid leaves, rough on both sides: the flowers are produced sparingly in the summer season. We have not yet increased it: the whole genus is difficult to multiply except by seeds, which we have not obtained here yet.

It requires the greenhouse, and should be potted in sandy peat earth.

Amaryllis solandræflora

No. 1200.

AMARYLLIS SOLANDRÆFLORA.

Class.	Order.
HEXANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

We received bulbs of this plant from Trinidad in 1826; which flowered in the month of September, throwing up two stems, one immediately following the other: the stems are about two feet high, and the flowers nearly one foot long.

It requires the stove, and appears to multiply itself by offsets: it should be planted in rich loam.

INDEX TO VOL. XII.

		No.
Acacia falcata	*Sickle-shaped Acacia*	1115
Achania malvaviscus	*Scarlet Achania*	1155
Albuca major	*Greater Albuca*	1191
Aletris farinosa	*Colic Root*	1161
Alnus ovata	*Oval Alder*	1141
Alstonia venenata	*Poisonous Alstonia*	1180
Alstrœmeria tricolor	*Three-coloured Alstrœmeria*	1147
Amaryllis solandræflora	*Long-flowered Lily*	1200
Amygdalus nana	*Dwarf Almond*	1114
. . . . . orientalis	*Silvery leaved do.*	1137
Andromeda ligustrina	*Privet-leaved Andromeda*	1110
Anthyllis aspalathi	*Dwarf Anthyllis*	1169
Arethusa bulbosa	*Bulbous Arethusa*	1170
Aristea capitata	*Tall Aristea*	1174
Arum dracontium	*Green Arum*	1165
Asphodelus fistulosus	*Hollow-leaved Asphodel*	1124
. . . . . tauricus	*Taurian do.*	1102
Baptisia perfoliata	*Perfoliate Baptisia*	1104
. . . versicolor	*Party-coloured do.*	1144
Bauera humilis	*Dwarf Bauera*	1197
Bossiæa rufa	*Red Bossiæa*	1119
Calathea violacea	*Purple Calathea*	1148
Callicoma serratifolia	*Saw leaved Callicoma*	1167
Camellia japonica *fimbriata*	*Fringed Camellia*	1103
. . . . . *papaveracea*	*Poppy-flowered do.*	1128
. . . . . *rotundifolia*	*Round-leaved do.*	1112
. . . . . *welbankiana*	*Welbank's*	1198
. . . sasanqua *pl. carnea*	*Rose-coloured Sasanqua*	1134
Cattleya forbesii	*Forbes's Cattleya*	1152
Convallaria verticillata	*Whorl-leaved Convallaria*	1108
Crotalaria cordifolia	*Heart-leaved Crotalaria*	1158
Cyclopia genistoides	*Broom-like Cyclopia*	1111
Dianella strumosa	*Tall Dianella*	1136
Dichorisandra thyrsiflora	*Thyrse-flowered Dichorisandra*	1196
Diosma hirta	*Purple Diosma*	1122

		No.
Edwardsia grandiflora -	*Large-flowered Edwardsia* - - - -	1162
Elichrysum sesamoides -	*Superb Elichrysum* -	1149
Enkianthus quinqueflora	*Five-flowered Enkianthus* - - - - -	1101
Erica bucciniflora - - -	*Trumpet - flowered Heath* - - - - -	1127
. . . conica - - - -	*Conical Heath* - - -	1179
. . . epistomia - - -	*Spout-flowered do.* -	1186
. . . eximia - - - -	*Choice-flowered do.* -	1105
. . . hirta - - - -	*Hairy do.* - - - -	1116
. . . nitida - - - -	*Shining do.* - - - -	1131
. . . paniculata - - -	*Panicled do.* . - -	1194
. . . petiolata - - -	*Rosemary-leaved do.* -	1150
. . . rubida - - - -	*Red-calyxed do.* - -	1166
. . . tubiuscula - - -	*Small-tubed do.* - -	1157
Eulophia gracilis - - -	*Slender Eulophia* - -	1178
Euphorbia ipecacuanha -	*Carolina Spurge* - -	1145
Euthalis trinervis - - -	*Three-nerved Euthalis*	1106
Ficus setacea - - - -	*Bristly Fig* - - - -	1138
Genista scariosa - - -	*Naples Broom* - - -	1135
Gnidia ochroleuca - -	*Cream-coloured Gnidia*	1184
Grevillea acanthifolia -	*Acanthus-leaved Grevillea* - - - - -	1153
Habenaria albida - - -	*White Habenaria* - -	1121
Halesia diptera - - -	*Two-winged Halesia* -	1172
. . . tetraptera - -	*Four-winged do.* - -	1173
Hibbertia pedunculata -	*Heart-leaved Hibbertia*	1139
Ixia patens - - - - -	*Scarlet Ixia* - - - -	1142
Kennedia coccinea - -	*Scarlet Kennedia* - -	1126
Lachenalia bicolor - -	*Two-coloured Lachenalia* - - - - -	1129
. . . . fragrans - -	*Scented do.* - - - -	1140
Lantana scabrida - - -	*Rough Lantana* - -	1171
Leptospermum lanigerum - - - - - - -	*Woolly Leptospermum*	1192
Linum trigynum - - -	*Golden-flowered Flax* -	1193
Logania floribunda - -	*Many-flowered Logania*	1118
Magnolia yulan - - -	*Chinese Magnolia* - -	1187
Malaxis ophioglossoides -	*Adder's-tongue Malaxis*	1146
Marica Sabini - - - -	*Capt. Sabine's Marica*	1164

		No.
Melaleuca squarrosa - -	*Harsh-leaved Melaleuca* - - - - -	1130
Mesembryanthemum gemmiflorum - - -	*Gem-flowered Fig Marygold* - - - -	1160
Ophrys alpina - - - -	*Alpine Ophrys* - - -	1188
Ornithogalum aureum -	*Golden Ornithogalum* -	1183
. . . . . lacteum -	*Milk-white do.* - - -	1159
Orobus sylvaticus - -	*Wood Vetch* - - - -	1181
. . . variegatus - -	*Variegated flowered do.*	1168
Oxalis caprina - - - -	*Goat's-foot Wood Sorrel* - - - - -	1109
. . . cernua - - - -	*Drooping do.* - - -	1154
Patersonia glauca - - -	*Glaucous Patersonia* -	1182
Persoonia spathulata - -	*Spoon-leaved Persoonia*	1199
Plectranthus australis -	*New Holland Plectranthus* - - - -	1185
Podolobium staurophyllum - - - - - - -	*Prickly-leaved Podolobium* - - - - -	1177
Polygala cordifolia - -	*Heart-leaved Milk Wort* - - - - -	1189
Ponthieva petiolata - -	*Long-stalked Ponthieva*	1190
Pultenæa daphnoides -	*Daphne leaved Pultenæa* - - - - - - -	1143
Pyrus salicifolia - - -	*Willow-leaved Pear* -	1120
Relhania pungens - - -	*Prickly-leaved Relhania* - - - - -	1175
Roella ciliata - - - -	*Hairy Roella* - - -	1156
Rhododendron catawbiense - - - - - - -	*Catawba Rhododendron*	1176
Sarracenia rubra - - -	*Red Sarracenia* - -	1163
Senecio speciosa - - -	*Showy Senecio* - - -	1113
Sophora macrocarpa - -	*Peruvian Sophora* - -	1125
Spartium purgans - - -	*Purging Broom* - -	1117
Stylidium adnatum - -	*Dwarf Stylidium* - -	1132
Syringa persica *laciniata*	*Cut-leaved Lilac* - -	1107
Thunbergia coccinea - -	*Scarlet Thunbergia* -	1195
Triglochin bulbosum - -	*Bulbous Triglochin* -	1151
Viburnum oxycoccos - -	*Cranberry Viburnum* -	1123
Viola hederacea - - -	*Ivy Violet* - - - -	1133

W. Wilson, Printer, 57, Skinner-Street, London.